

THE MADISONIAN.

WASHINGTON CITY.

MONDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 16.

IN THOSE THINGS WHICH ARE ESSENTIAL, LET THERE BE UNITY—IN NON ESSENTIALS, LIBERTY; AND IN ALL THINGS CHARITY.—Augustine.

STARTLING NEWS FROM TEXAS.

A vessel arrived at New Orleans on the 7th of this month, with important intelligence from Texas.

It is stated that the advanced guard of the Mexican army, consisting of 10,000 men, had reached the frontiers of Texas! The main body of the army, it is supposed, will have entered Texas ere this time; and before our Presidential election shall have resulted in favor of immediate annexation, the probability is that Texas will be overrun, devastated, and its citizens murdered by mercenaries hired with British gold.

All the blood—the destruction of property, will rest upon the heads of those who defeated the Treaty of Annexation.

The same vessel brings a rumor that Gen. Howard, our Chargé, died at Washington, Texas, on the 23d instant.

The rumor which is obtaining currency in the newspapers, that General Duff Green has been appointed to an important secret agency in Mexico, we are authorized to state, is without foundation. He has been appointed consul at Galveston, and bears despatches to Mexico. He is simply bearer of despatches to Mexico and consul at Galveston.

NAVAL COURT MARTIAL.

A Naval Court Martial convened at the Navy Yard in this city this day, of which COMMODORE STEWART is President. The members are

COMMODORE DOWNS,
COMMODORE NICHOLSON,
COMMODORE READ,
COMMODORE RIDGELY,
CAPTAIN LATTIMER,
CAPTAIN GWINN.

—OLD, Esq., Judge Advocate.

It is understood that the Court has been ordered for the trial of Captain Newton, late commanding the unfortunate *Missouri*, and such other persons as may be brought before it. Others, besides Captain Newton, it is said, will be tried by the Court.

STATE OF LABOR IN THE WEST INDIA COLONIES—WRECK OF THE SUGAR-PLANTERS—CHEAP LABOR—ABOLITION OF SLAVERY THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

It often happens that in the commencement of a battle, even good generals cannot discover the positions of their adversaries. They cannot discern in what lines they are moving their principal bodies. The dust and smoke of the first movements conceal the main stress of the fight. Beside this, the enemy employs feints to conceal his real designs,—as when Napoleon pretended to wish a retreat and fear a contest at Austerlitz; or as when Hannibal executed the cunning old Fabius, by getting out at the back-door from the toils in which he had entangled him, while he thought him cooped up effectually.

In civil and diplomatic contests the same thing often happens. A feint, an ambuscade, a plausible pretence, to hide a real object, has often been the resort of diplomatic disputes, and of national politics. Whether England anticipated the effects which have resulted from emancipation—in enhancing the price of the cultivation of sugar—as to exclude her from competition with the markets of the continent of Europe—or not—may be a task difficult to determine. She did, however, liberate her West India slaves. Certain it is, that many contended it would have the effect which actually followed—while others, zealous in the cause, denied it. The latter maintained that freemen work more abundantly, as well as more satisfactorily to themselves, than slaves—so that the competition of their labor would so keep down prices, that the loss of the grower of sugar-cane would not be considerable. In their view, humanity would be a gainer, while the sugar planter would suffer but little loss. Now, without meddling with the argument on the ground of humanity, time has elapsed sufficient to enable us to determine certainly which opinion was correct, with respect to the difference between slave and free labor in the culture of sugar. In most pursuits, nothing is clearer as a general rule than that free labor is preferable, even on the score of productiveness, to that of slave labor. But in the West Indies it is certainly not so in sugar raising. The reason is plain. The raising of sugar requires much capital, and the manufacture of it in large quantities is a disagreeable process, in which free laborers will not engage for wages affording a profit to the capitalist, unless they should be forced to it by a density of population not now existing in the West Indies. The slaves there being made free, very naturally, as they had a right after their emancipation, refused to work at the sugar manufacture but for wages which would leave the planter no profit—say, which would, in some instances, on large plantations, leave him largely in debt by an annual surplus of expense. The fact having been ascertained by the certain test of experience, the English Government cast about to find a remedy. One set of the state doctors proposed the importation of free white laborers; as if free white laborers could, any where in Europe, be found in sufficient numbers who could have health to toil under the West India climate, even if at a rate of wages sufficient to compensate them. Another set proposed importation of free laborers from Africa. But both these propositions seem now abandoned as not feasible, and the whole force of English policy on the subject directed to the abolition of slavery—not throughout the world—but really and practically in the sugar growing countries. The immediate effect of this would be to enhance the price of wages in such countries to a level with their own in the West Indies, and give them the only chance for competition in sugar and cotton in the markets of the world. The former they calculated could, in that event, be successfully effected in the West Indies, the latter in the East, where the price of human labor is lower than among any civilized people of the earth. The London Quarterly says respecting it: "The reason why cotton is grown so cheaply in Hindostan is that its cultivation depends wholly on manual labor, of which the wages are lower in Hindostan than in any other place where labor comes freely to market." Again, its remarks in another article necessarily imply the truth of the preceding assertion—the very low state of the wages: "The great mass of the population under our immediate government, with some limited exceptions, which shall be noticed, is undergoing a progressive degradation. The laboring classes, to whom the financial necessities of the Government have permitted no relaxation of their heavy exactions, are pressed to the utmost limit of their power to pay. The European collectors of the revenue were distinguished, as the whole body of the company's servants now is, beyond the employ of perhaps any other Government, for intelligence and integrity, finding themselves valued rather in proportion to the amount they may realize than to the prosperity of the districts intrusted to their charge; and left without any intelligent and

trustworthy interpreter of the feelings of the people, any testimony of their real condition in which both parties may confide, or any influential advocate of their interests—to find no measure by which to regulate their demands but the ability of the people to meet them." With the vast expenditure of the Afghan war (seventy millions of dollars) since drawn from the same people, it can hardly be supposed that their condition, or the state of their wages, is better now than it was in 1835, when the above was written.

It is evident, then, that low wages is a primary consideration in the English plan of emancipation.—It takes off personal slavery, but has in view to put on low wages. One of its essential ends will have failed, if high wages follow, for English superiority in the markets of the world cannot be enforced without low wages. We have already shown in our article of the 14th September, the vast obstacles to the abolition of slavery in three-sevenths of the whole population of the globe—that among their rulers and influential men England has not made any impression on the subject; and that she is not likely to make any serious effort, when we consider that the slavery existing among that population is interwoven with their religious creed, and the extreme probability is, that slavery will co-exist, in these countries, with the continuance of the creed they now profess. We may resume the consideration of this part of the general subject at another time, as we have yet but very imperfectly stated the argument in relation to it. The repulse she will meet with there is so deducible from the religious tenets of the Governments and people, that a great revolution must be effected in the one, in order to secure the other object. Neither has great Britain the same impulses of self-interest to stimulate her zeal in that direction, which come to the aid of other considerations, in inducing her to press it in the other. In all these countries there is no sugar planting and cotton-planting in competition with her own labor. A proportional abatement of zeal, therefore, may be expected in her exertions to abolish it in Heathen and Mahomedan nations. The resistance will be discouraging, while they continue distinct sovereigns; if causes of collision arise sufficient to justify a war, and the conquest and annexation of a portion of them; then she may carry out her principle in her own possessions. But it is not at all probable the additions made to her dominions will be sufficient to embrace a third part of this population—great as her advances may be and probably will be in progressive annexation. So that an immense augmenting population will still remain in the same antecedent condition, consisting for many years, perhaps a century to come, largely of slaves. On the plan she proposes to pursue, we find on this side a wall built up to impede her operations, high and broad as that erected by the Chinese to exclude the inroads of the Mongol Tartars.

It needs no demonstration, that if England can raise sugar and cotton cheaper than the rest of the world, that she can, by the perfection to which her manufactures have attained, enter into successful competition with all mankind. For this purpose, like some young ladies just sweet seventeen, she has two strings to her bow. Though one may be the better string, the other may be nearly as good.—Texas is the other string to the English bow, in regard to the staple of cotton. If cotton can be raised as cheap there, she can slam the Yankees. With a free trade in cotton, and an immensity of production insuring the cheapness of her manufactures, she can throw an amount of them into Texas, and through the border in which it skirts the United States, that will cause the exclusion of the fabrics of New England. On a semi-rail of the Union, they will have effected Lord Chatham's wish—not a hob nail but will be English. The New-Englanders may then set the tune of "Yankee Doodle" to a lugubrious instead of a viraculous note. It will no longer possess a cheering melody, but sound moping and melancholy, like an Englishman's song in November.—"Rule Britannia" will be sung in a louder key than ever, and the commercial marine of America will begin to feel rottenness in its planks, and, metaphorically, in its bones; and the bit of striped bunting at the mast-head become again the subject of derision.

STANDARD OF WHIGGERY.

The "Whig Standard" is said to be under the direction of Mr. Clay's Congressional Committee. If this be so, and certainly it should be so, perhaps they would not believe their own eyes, if they were to see the mysterious MSS. of the "Mighty Mind." Suppose some of these anonymous gentlemen were to make an application to inspect the MSS. referred to? Just suppose so. But it is hardly a supposable case.—The invisible editors of the chaste and dignified sheet referred to, called very properly the "Whig Standard," deny that we had no "associate" in 1842, and print an extract from an article in which we said we had secured the services of one. Here they have us, certainly, they suppose—but, having secured him, we let him go again! Perhaps we may give a specimen of his treatment of Mr. Clay, to-morrow or next day. He was too abusive of that gentleman to suit our taste. He was too violent to injure the Whig cause. He had talents, but we had not the heart to publish his furious assaults on Mr. Clay. But we presume he is all right now, by the orthodox Standard, being the editor of a Clay paper.

P. S. We will give the specimen now, upon reflection, protesting, however, against its violence, and expressing our disapprobation of it.

BELLES-LETTERS OF ASHLAND.

By "THE ASSOCIATE," NOW A CLAY EDITOR.

"I share, gentlemen, with you in feelings of disappointment and indignation on account of the base treachery of the acting President of the United States. It would be difficult to find in the annals of history an example of equal political turpitude."

Such is the language relating to the President of this country, we find in a letter purporting to be written by Henry Clay. And we ask each individual who reads it for a moment to lay aside all political feeling and animosities, and with dispassionate judgment to reflect upon its character. There is a decency of expression applicable upon every occasion, and justly due every individual; a regard to the proprieties of life and of social intercourse which cannot safely be violated; and whatever may be our opinion of any man, dignified self-respect requires it should be expressed, however damnable, in meet language and with no obscure vulgarity. And whoever accuses himself to the use of terms indecent of themselves or in their application, degrades his nature, shames his parentage, and makes him but a fit associate for brutes and brutish men.

A man whom the People have exalted—Chief Magistrate who represents in his office the sovereignty of the People, is entitled to a little more respect, in conduct and in language, than undistinguished individuals. For he is the embodiment of the invisible popular dominion upon which are laid the foundations of our laws, and the whole system of social life; and in his person we recognize the expression of the popular understanding. By the power of the People, then, he is guarded from assault.

At such language, proceeding from almost any other individual, we should have expressed our profound astonishment; but we have of late been too much habituated to indecencies from this person to display other sentiments than those of alternate contempt and compassion; and the most plausible hypothesis we have been able to frame for his recent ascription of expression, so outrageously disgraceful, is the surmise of some friends of the unfortunate man,

who have signified their suspicions, that the ignominious indulgence of violent passions, combined with a sense of his desperate political fortunes, has shattered or materially weakened the intellect, once vigorous, though always ill-regulated.

The hypocrite, with his smooth face and subdued expression, may convince the audience of the sincerity of his feelings; the debauchee may moralize most virtuously and most successfully; the miser, with some persuasive force, may commend benevolence; the gambler, with certain assurance, prate of honesty; and the bawd, with virtuous countenance and indignant eloquence, express her loathing of lewdness. But when Henry Clay babbles of honor, he means treachery.

For he who has said to "corruption, thou art my father; to the worm, thou art my mother and my sister;" who has been defiled in the slime, and reeked with the stench of profligacy; who has made of his life a moral Lazar-house, where all that is unclean or filthy, all that is putrid and rotten, all that is loathsome or abhorrent, all that disgusts, sickens, or destroys, have been gathered into one vile heap of foul grossness, filling the air around with pestilential vapors; who has systematized political baseness, marking it by its different degrees, so as to reward it according to its different deserts; making a graduated scale of corruption, with diplomas for initiated adults; who has elaborated a code of laws to legalize immoralities and to sanction debaucheries; whose long political career has been a series of gratuitous treacheries; his talents, disasaters, his life a lie; he who has rioted in villainy and grown strong on treason: Is it for such a person to talk of "base treachery and political turpitude?"

We intend no undue severity: we have no desire to visit his political sins even with the castigation they so richly deserve: no feeling of personal ill-will dictates or guides our course towards the gentleman. It is only, when with the impudent hardihood of his nature, he attacks those in talent his equals in all that constitutes integrity of character, much his superiors, we feel impelled by the duty we owe the unjustly calumniated, as well as the cause of truth—whose cause is every man's—to repel his base assertions, and to hurl back his unprovoked epithets.

"Base treachery—political turpitude!" With such sins Henry Clay charges John Tyler: with such sins his servile tool of Bacchanalian revellers, of profligate dissipated office-seekers, follow up the attack. It becomes one to talk of "political turpitude" whose own escutcheon is stained with such foul and damning evidences of the very accusation—who betrayed, without scruple, the solemn and momentous trust of a confiding people—and basely bartered for the trappings and gew-gaws of office, the principles of his youth and the untarnished lustre of his name—who, by a dishonorable bargain, without precedent, as we trust it will be without example, defeated, paralyzed the action of the popular will and diverted its course; and for the gilded reward of more conspicuous infamy—who cemented a most unholy union by a most unholy consummation, and with reckless bravado, gloried in the act. And it becomes him to speak of "base treachery" who has nourished and abandoned measures, who has originated and deserted councils, who has flattered and sacrificed friends, flattered, inconstant, and unprincipled—and (though a vindictive enemy, an unsafe ally).

Our expressions may seem strong—the subject requires not softened terms—our censures harsh, the conduct we reprobate demands them. We could not do justice to his infamous tergiversations, in homed words and pointed epithets—we could not stigmatize the unparalleled baseness of his political life without a corresponding vigor of language; and if our words are exaggerated, so has been his turpitude.

If by foul treachery and fraudulent machinations this man should be elevated—which God in his infinite mercy avert!—to the high station he so assiduously seeks now to render despicable, there would exist a state of things which eye has never witnessed, ear has never heard, and which would surpass all imagination and confound all belief—a system of proscription would be introduced, which in its ruthless career, would spare neither honorable service, nor laborious skill—lives of spotless integrity, nor peculiar fitness for station—friendly relations, nor ties of blood—but would confound, in one universal Marian destruction, age and condition, useful talent and patriotic labors, qualification, just claims, and sterling merit.

To supply stations thus forcibly vacated, the almshouse would present its mendicants, the penitentiary its recluses, the prison its convicts. Those who had been beggared through vicious habits punished for illegal practices, or convicted of crime, would look forward to an universal saturnalia—a general jail delivery—and positions once respected would be degraded to the situation of those selected to fill them.

THE MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.—We learn from the Baltimore Clipper, that Professor Morse arrived at Bradshaw's United States Hotel, on Saturday, and intends, in conjunction with H. J. Rogers, Esq., his newly appointed Assistant Superintendent, putting his Magnetic Telegraph into operation.

In passing the City Post Office, in this city, several days ago, we perceived that the line has been extended to it from the Capitol, and that a flight of steps has been erected in Seventh street, leading to the room whence news is transmitted to, and intelligence received from, Baltimore.

MOURNFUL.

We understand a large batch of coon orators, who were sent to Maine from a distance, are retreating homeward, "where they belong."

The Hon. JAMES BUCHANAN has set out on his political tour, to address the Democracy of Pennsylvania at different points during the canvass.

Gen. Cass has lately addressed the Democracy of several States, and will shortly return to Ohio.

The most distinguished champions of the good cause are in the field, and harmony and confidence of success every where prevail.

MR. WRIGHT'S ACCEPTANCE.—The New York Evening Post of Friday, contains a letter from the Hon. Silas Wright, Jr., in which he makes known his acceptance of the nomination as Governor of New York, tendered to him by the recent State Convention.

NEW YORK.—The Whig Convention to nominate candidates for Governor and Lieutenant Governor, met at Syracuse on the 11th instant. Every county was represented. The ticket selected is Millard Fillmore, for Governor; Samuel J. Wilkins, of Orange, for Lieutenant Governor. For State Electors—John A. Collier, Willis Hall. Samuel Works, of Niagara, was nominated Canal Commissioner.—Francis Granger was President of the Convention.

THE GUANO TRADE.—Captain Alden, of the barque Bruce, arrived at New Bedford from a whaling voyage, reports that when he was at the island of Ichoaboe, there were one hundred and fifty vessels there procuring guano, and that the English merchants at the Cape of Good Hope were chartering every vessel that could be obtained, and paying £5 per ton to England. They will soon carry off the whole island, at this rate.

EFFECTS OF PRIZE FIGHTING.—We see it stated in an English paper that two pugilists near Manchester lately had a set to, and fought nearly two hundred rounds before they were arrested by the police. After the fight, they resembled any thing but human beings; their heads and bodies being swelled to an enormous size. One of the combatants had lately married a young and pretty wife, who, on seeing him, fainted, and after partially recovering went into fits, and died in a few hours.

The following letter from a distinguished Democrat of Canton, St. Lawrence county, New York, written while on his return home from the late Syracuse Convention, gives a glowing account of the "Empire State"—dated,

OSWEGO, N. Y., Sept. 9, 1844.

DEAR SIR: I have just received your letter of the 4th instant, in which you express anxiety concerning the political aspect of this State. It is not surprising that Republicans, in other States, should feel such solicitude. The unexpected result of the Baltimore Convention, and the reputed divisions among Democrats here, (which the Whig press had magnified with their usual exaggeration,) might well induce cautious men elsewhere to consider our State doubtful.

Notwithstanding the strong indications in other States, that Democrats were united and awake to their duty to the common cause, as to New York, it seems, that doubts have been felt among our true friends of other sections. Mr. Wright was said to be "cold" towards the Baltimore nominations.

The People were proclaimed to be hostile to Polk and Dallas, and, for a time, the Whig leaders really calculated with some confidence upon carrying New York for Whiggery. They managed most skillfully to inspire their second class of electioneers with more confidence than they themselves felt. Hence the canvassing by the Whigs in our own State has been extremely active.

But the leaders feel that the popular tide is against them. For the last two months their sole hope has been, divisions among Democrats.

This hope has now failed them. The action of our Syracuse Convention has sealed the fate of Whiggery, in this State, for at least ten years.

I was present at that Convention. No one, who did not witness the proceedings, can realize the spirit, determination, and complete unity of the delegates.—Unity—the grand result—were the all-potent watch-words. "All right, spell it as you please," was the usual greeting.

The reported divisions among the delegates had reached the ears of Democrats in all sections, and had induced not a few to attend as spectators, in order to satisfy themselves that representatives of the Democracy of our State would not have the folly, blindness, or selfishness to disgrace themselves, and endanger the good old cause, by miserable quarrels about men at a crisis like the present. The result has fully falsified the Whig predictions, and has placed Democracy on a more firm basis than our most ardent friends anticipated.

Long before the Convention was organized, it was understood by the delegates that Silas Wright would be unanimously nominated, and that he could not refuse the use of his own great name upon the direct call of re-united, unanimous Democracy of his own State. That call has been made upon him.

He acknowledges his obligation to accept, and will, if he lives, be the Governor of the State of New York, for the next two years at least.

I speak not the words of sanguine zeal—but, of truth and soberness, which two short months will fully justify.

New York is now safe for a majority of 20,000 for Polk and Dallas, and for 25,000 to 30,000 for Silas Wright. All intelligent Whig politicians feel as such as we do, however much they may bray and boast for effect in other States, and to secure the election of local candidates in doubtful districts here.

I speak from personal knowledge, in saying to you that the Delegates to the State Convention, who came directly or indirectly instructed to urge the re-nomination of Governor Bouck, and did vote accordingly, on the informal ballot, were as much satisfied, as gratified, with the spirit and action of the Convention, as the warmest Wright men. This feeling they firmly and earnestly avowed to every one in the Convention and out of it. The fact is, we have reached a new epoch in politics. The Democratic masses have but one single grand object in view at this election—the complete ascendancy of true Republicanism in our State and nation. They demand the perfect union of all true Republicans, regardless of personal preferences or sectional interest, and complete acquiescence in supporting those candidates best qualified to insure united, harmonious action.

With the People, men are nothing, further than they promote the cause.

Old-bunkers and barn-burners, Van Buren men, Cass men, Benton men, Tyler men, Johnson men, Calhoun men, Wright men, Bouck men, are nothing with them compared with the re-union and overwhelming triumph of the Democracy. The People say, "away with all such distinctions—all Republicans, who in sincerity and truth sustain our principles in this great contest receive no other badge of orthodoxy"—"for us, or against us, in 1844," is the test hereafter.

Every man who faithfully raises his arm against the corrupt alliance between Federal leaders, and a selfish money power, has a genuine certificate of his Democracy which will pass current every where. Politicians have at least opened their minds to the correction of this strong tendency of popular sentiment, and have yielded their own plans and preferences to its mighty potency—well fearing that the car might crush them in longer opposing its progress.

The letter of President Tyler shows that he fully appreciates the great Democratic pulse. It is received with high approbation every where. The country owes that man a debt of gratitude, which will be fully recognized by the whole nation. The terms in which he expresses his disgust of hypocritical Whig leaders—their treachery and want of all true patriotism—reach the heart of every honest man, and remove the last obstacle to our re-union.

The Union is now safe. The fate of Whiggery is sealed. Old Federalism will make gigantic efforts in expiring agony, but it cannot move a single column from the Temple of Republican Constitutional Liberty.

Yours, truly,
JNO. LESLIE RUSSELL.

THE NEW JERSEY MASS CONVENTION—THE GREATEST ASSEMBLAGE EVER KNOWN IN THE STATE.

Nothing has ever yet been known in New Jersey like the Democratic Mass Convention at Trenton. Early in the morning the people began to pour in from all quarters, in all sorts of conveyances—from the railroad train, with its twenty cars at a time, and the twelve-horse farm wagon, looking like a railroad train to the buggy wagon. Few of the vehicles were without their hickory poles, nor was there a vacant seat in one of them. By noon the multitude assembled was, at the lowest computation of impartial witnesses, not less than 20,000.

The whole number present to swell the occasion, along the streets, about the hotels, and the private houses of the hospitable Democracy of Trenton, and constantly going to and fro, was probably not less than twice that number.

Nothing could exceed the enthusiasm everywhere prevalent. It almost seemed that every lady in and about that region of New Jersey was a "Polk and Dallas man." Where on earth all the flowers came from which they showered on the procession, at this late season, defies conjecture. We fear, too, that serious injury must have been done by this meeting to the rising growth of hickory trees in the New Jersey woods—it seems questionable whether any of them can have been left.

The next State that will vote will be Maryland, on the second of next month. Then follows, soon after, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Ohio, and Georgia.

DROUGHT IN NEW YORK.—The country around Albany is suffering from drought. The springs are all dried up, and the water in the river unusually low.

FROM THE FIELD OF WATERLOO!

The Journal of Commerce (neutral) gives the following summary:

MAINE ELECTION.

The Boston Post of Friday gives returns for Governor from 316 towns, with the following results:

Anderson, (Dem.)	44,039
Robinson, (Whig)	35,013
Abolition,	5,560
Anderson's plurality over Robinson	9,026
His majority over all	3,466

The same towns, in November, 1840, gave Harrison 43,464; Van Buren, 42,063. Whig majority then, 1,461.

The towns to be heard from, then gave a Van Buren majority of 1,011, and cast 7,383 votes.

Hence it may be inferred that Anderson's plurality over Robinson will exceed 10,000, and that his majority over all will be about 5,000.

It is certain that only one Whig is elected to Congress, viz. Mr. Severance, of Kennebec. The Portland Argus states that the Democratic candidates are elected in all the other districts except the First, where, in consequence of a split in the Democratic ranks, there is no choice.

In the Waldo district, which is unrepresented in the present Congress, repeated trials having heretofore been made to elect a member, without success, the Argus states that Samuel S. Heagan and Cullen Sawtelle are both elected—the latter to the next Congress and the former to fill the vacancy in the present Congress.

If all this is correct, the members now elected are as follows:

District 1—No choice.	
2—Robert P. Dunlap (Dem.)	
3—Luther Severance (Whig)	
4—John D. McCrate (Dem.)	
5—Cullen Sawtelle (Dem.)	
6—Samuel S. Heagan (Dem.)	
7—Hannibal Hamlin (Dem.)	
8—Elizabeth Williams (Dem.)	

In the present Congress, the Delegations stands 2 Whigs, 4 Democrats, and 1 vacancy.

It now appears probable that the Whigs have elected only three Senators—those from Kennebec—same as last year. The whole number of Senators is 21.

In the House, the Democrats will be to the Whigs in the proportion of 2 or 3 to 1.

*To fill vacancy in present Congress.

LATER!

An extra from the Journal of Commerce gives the following additional particulars:

MAINE ELECTION.

VOTES FOR GOVERNOR.

September, 1844.

Counties.	Anderson.	Robinson.	Scat.
Cumberland, complete,	6538	4942	845
York,	5212	3241	470
Lincoln	6300	5151	431
Oxford	4544	1974	506
Kennebec	3745	6097	731
Waldo, 25 towns,	4774	2128	481
Penobscot 37 "	5134	3629	824
Hancock, 25 "	2571	1864	384
Somerset, 25 "	2150	2736	505
Franklin, 18 "	1720	1254	426
Piscataquis, 11 towns	861	799	144
Washington, 32 "	2509	2198	82
	45,208	35,913	5,629
Anderson's plurality thus far	9,295		
His majority over all	3,666		

The townships and plantations to come in, will increase this majority.

From the N. Y. Sun.—Extra.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Tangiers in possession of the French—Continuation of the War against Morocco—News from Spain—Markets, &c.

The Liverpool packet ship Oxford, Capt. Rathbone, and the Patrick Henry, Capt. Delano, arrived on Saturday afternoon, in the short passage of twenty-two days. By these arrivals we have three days late intelligence.

We are indebted to Captain Rathbone for late papers.

The French are reported to have landed at Tangiers and occupied the fortifications.

Several American ships were present at the attack on Tangiers.

The Paris Constitutional intimates that a late despatch received by the King, announces the departure of the Prince de Joinville from Tangiers on the 7th, to attack Mogadore.

It is said the British Consul at Tangiers had protested against the French taking possession of that city.

The population of Belgium in 1841 and 1842 was estimated for the latter year at 4,127,706 inhabitants. The Minister, however, is of opinion that the statement is one tenth below the truth, and that a new census is absolutely necessary.

In Liverpool the imports of grain for the week ending the 20th August had been moderate. Imports of Canadian flour were extensive, the demand for wheat had increased, the price during the week 1d. to 3d. per 70 lbs. Some had been purchased for shipment to Ireland. Fine Canadian flour had been in request, and 6d. advance had been obtained over the sales of the 14th. The demand, however, fell off for wheat and flour on the 21st.

The state of trade at Manchester, Rochdale, Halifax, Leeds, Huddersfield and Bradford, continued very brisk. All goods for the winter trade were in active demand, and particularly those of a fancy character. In the wool market, prices were steady and heavy—domestics were in active demand.

The London Corn market, which had been secured previous to the rain, averaged 53s. 1s. per bushel. The general run found buyers at 53s. 1s. per quarter, and the most superior brought 60s. No change in flour or corn, and prices were the same as brought by the steamers.